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OLANGAPO CAPTURED BY GEN. GRANT.

The Enemy Encountered by Gen. Grant's Advance Fled to the Mountains.

GENERAL YOUNG AT CONDON

His Men Hungry, Footsore and Short of Ammunition, but After Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Dec. 11, 6:45 p. m.—The advance guard of General Grant's command, under Major Spence, arrived at Olangapo, Subig bay, during the night of Saturday, December 9, which place was occupied with little resistance, the enemy fleeing. Major Spence had an arduous march over the mountain trail from Dinalupihan.

Yesterday morning the Baltimore and Oregon and a chartered transport arrived at Olangapo from Manila. The navy was disappointed to find the army in possession of the place, which they had hoped to capture. A detachment of marines, under Captain Myers, occupied the navy yard at Olangapo, and will hold and occupy it as a naval station. The yard consists of seven new large buildings and some repairing and machine shops, all damaged by the bombardment of September 23.

During the morning of December 10 the navy transported Major Spence's command from Olangapo to the town of Subig, five miles distant. The enemy was seen deserting Subig as the troops landed, and the latter occupied it without resistance. They found the place abandoned by the retreating enemy, who fired a few shots. The Americans deployed to the right and left of the town and killed one of the enemy.

General Grant and the remainder of his command arrived at Olangapo yesterday afternoon. He will proceed today to Subig and join Major Spence. General Grant will move north along the coast and will effect a junction with the Twenty-fifth Infantry, under Colonel Andrew S. Burt, who was reported eight miles from Iba, December 7. The enemy encountered in General Grant's advance fled to the mountains and scattered. General Grant is not garrisoning the towns he occupies. No casualties are reported in his command.

Dispatches dated Concepcion, December 2, from a correspondent of the Associated Press with the detachment pursuing Aguinaldo, have just reached Manila by messenger. The military wires on all lines to the northward are continually cut by the natives or are crowded with government business when working.

According to these advices General Young was at Condon November 23, having three troops of the Third cavalry, Cunningham's scouts and Major March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry. The nominal strength of his command had been reduced one-third by sickness. The horses were worn out and handicapped by lack of shoes. The infantry, after a march of a hundred miles from San Jacinto, were shoeless and all were living on the country. The troops had no ammunition except what they could carry in their belts. General Young, having then been without communication with General Lawton for ten days, and not knowing the disposition of the other troops or whether support was being sent forward, resolved to keep moving. Having received information that the insurgent general, Tino, with a thousand men, was somewhere to the north, and that Aguinaldo, with General Pilar, five women and four hundred soldiers of his faithful Bulacan battalion, was in the mountains to the east, General Young decided, on November 10, to divide his force. He proceeded himself toward Vigan, hoping to attack General Tino with his handful of men and to prevent him from joining Aguinaldo. Major March, with his battalion and Cunningham's scouts, started over the mountains toward Cervantes after Aguinaldo. He was reported to have been there on November 23. This column marched for thirteen hours without food.

The Associated Press correspondent goes on to say:

"The Americans found that the insurgents had impressed the Igorrotes, compelling them to dig trenches and to construct pitfalls along the trails, which were fearful traveling at best. One stream had to be forded twelve times in the course of a mile. These inefficient, stupid creatures, usually pictured as blood-thirsty savages, cheerfully turned to and actually went foraging for the Americans.

"The Ilocos region is the richest the Americans have entered in the northern campaign. The people are prosperous, intelligent and more than half civilized. They have excellent houses and carry on flourishing industries. Many of them are evidently rich. Several towns received the troops with bands and the ringing of church bells. Cattle were killed and houses were opened to the troops.

"How much of this display was sincere and how much due to a desire to propitiate the conquerors it would be hard to say. There were evidences that similar hospitality had been extended to Aguinaldo. The people described him as cheerful, hugging the hope of salvation through American politics, and everywhere trying to retain support by proclaiming, with seeming sincerity, that the United States Congress would certainly recognize the independence of the Philippine republic in December.

"Many of the natives exhibited notes

from Lieutenant Gilmore and other American prisoners, in which the recipients were commended to the Americans on the score of kindness shown to the writers. There are twenty-seven Americans with Lieutenant Gilmore. Another party of fourteen was taken through Ilocos a week ahead of General Young. They were ragged and dirty, and the natives say some of them were urged forward at the point of the bayonet."

FEDERATION OF LABOR

Convention at Detroit—Represented 800,000 Members of Organized Labor Unions—Resolutions of Sympathy for President Gompers. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—Nearly 300 delegates, representing all branches of trade unionism, with an estimated total membership of nearly 800,000, were seated at writing tables scattered over the floor of Harmonie hall to-day when the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order.

When the committee on credentials had reported the seating of the brewery workers was protested against by representatives of the stationary steam engineers. The brewery men retorted by protesting against the credentials of the stationary engineers and firemen. All the other delegates were declared seated and the brewers and engineers proceeded to air their strike, label and other local difficulties before the credential committee.

After the adoption of a resolution of sympathy for President Gompers the annual report of President Gompers was read by Vice President Duncan.

After the conclusion of the reading of President Gompers' report the convention took a recess.

A presentation of difficulties existing between theatrical stage employees and theatre musicians was the most interesting feature of the first day's session of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The situation in Detroit, where the stage employees have been locked out for some months, with their union unrecognized by the managers, is the primary cause of the disturbance. It developed during this afternoon's proceedings that the action of the Detroit Central Labor Union in expelling the Detroit theatre musicians, after they had declined to strike and join with the stage employees, is strongly upheld by the stage hands' alliance, and as heartily condemned by the Musicians' National Union. A special committee will endeavor to bring about harmony.

MOLINEUX TRIAL

Witnesses Examined in an Effort to Identify Paper Said to Have Been Used by Defendant—Experts Examining Handwriting.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Roland B. Molineux, on trial for the murder of Katherine J. Adams, was visibly perturbed this morning when the prosecution called to the witness chair Mamie Melando, formerly a forewoman in the Newark paint factory, of which Molineux was vice president. She was questioned concerning the note paper kept by Molineux in his rooms at the factory, and testified that this paper was of rosin egg blue, with a crest of three silver crescents interlaced. This same paper was used in a certain incriminating letter whose authorship Molineux denies. Miss Melando testified that she had discussed the crescent crested paper with Bartow S. Weeks last January, weeks before Molineux was arrested. Mr. Weeks having sent for her. The woman was a reluctant witness, being evidently fond of Molineux and fully aware of the importance of her testimony. The testimony was drawn bit by bit and her admission that Mr. Weeks had discussed the paper with her was elicited by Recorder Goff, who questioned her more kindly but more searchingly than did Mr. Osborne. While Miss Melando gave no direct evidence against Molineux her testimony was evidently considered by the prosecution to be very important, as showing the identity of Molineux and the mysterious person who wrote to medical houses. It is said that the defense will point out that the prosecution's case fits another man quite as well as it does Molineux. Handwriting experts will testify, also, that the handwriting on the poison package is not Molineux's.

William J. Kinaley, the handwriting expert, whose examination was interrupted on Friday last, was also on the stand to-day, and testified that, in his opinion, certain words in the different letters filed as exhibits were written by the same person. One of these letters is admitted to be the genuine handwriting of the defendant.

It is expected that Harry Cornish will be called to the stand to-morrow.

YOUNG BECKHAM

Indicted for Burning the Barn of J. C. Tabler.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLES TOWN, W. VA., Dec. 11.—In the circuit court of Jefferson county the special grand jury summoned to investigate the charge of arson against young William Beckham, son of Dr. H. C. Beckham, of this county, appeared in court, received their charge from Judge Faulkner, and after investigating the case returned an indictment against the young man, charging him with burning the barn of Mr. J. C. Tabler, a prominent farmer near Duffield, on the evening of October 19.

The question of the sanity of the young man and his responsibility for the crime was raised and submitted to a jury. After hearing the evidence, which included the testimony of several physicians, the jury returned a verdict that the young man was insane at the time of said arson, and that he is insane at the present time. The lad will be restrained until he can be sent to the West Virginia insane asylum.

EFFICIENCY OF THE BRITISH ARTILLERY.

It is Asserted, is All That Saved General Gatacre's Army From

BIG HUMILIATING DISASTER

British Were Sent On An Impossible Task and Treacherously Guided.

LONDON, Dec. 12, 4:40 a. m.—No further news has been received to remove the mystery overhanging General Gatacre's retreat from Stormberg. He has not yet forwarded the promised additional message; and the censorship has prevented the correspondents from explaining the matter. While it appears to be generally admitted that General Gatacre is inclined to overwork his men, Lord Durham's remarks are considered as in rather bad taste. Until General Gatacre has given his explanation, it is felt that considerable allowance must be made for the extreme difficulty of getting intelligence in a country whose inhabitants are in strong sympathy with the enemy.

Stormberg is described as a stronger position than Laing's Nek. The only road winds through lofty hills and flanking is impossible. Colesburg is also said to be an almost impregnable position; and as no troops are available to reinforce the columns acting in those directions, it becomes evident that General Gatacre's misfortune or error will delay the invasion of the Free State, perhaps some weeks. It is exceedingly probable that he will be compelled to retire on Queenstown and to wait for reinforcements which can hardly reach him until Sir Charles Warren's division arrives at the Cape. The first detachments will sail Saturday next. Even if General French is not compelled to retreat he will be obliged to pause in his advance.

It now seems certain that the Seventh division, which is being mobilized at Aldershot, will also be sent to South Africa.

No news has yet been received confirming the Boer report of the capture of fifty prisoners at Modder river from Lord Methuen's column. It is just two months since the Transvaal ultimatum was delivered. Nine engagements have been fought and the British have lost 566 killed, 2,077 wounded and 1,977 missing or prisoners.

The war office has issued a notice that after January 1, a deduction will be made from the pay of soldiers serving in South Africa, in the cases of privates, four pence per day for wives and a penny for each child. In the case of sergeants, eight pence for wives and two pence for each child. These sums have thus far been paid by the government. The order indicates a belief that the campaign will be a long one.

It is announced from Cape Town that the Boers have succeeded in repairing the Leeuwfontein bridge, and then Stormberg and Burgersdorp, which the British destroyed on retreating.

PRETORIA, Dec. 11.—Six hundred and seventy-two British prisoners were taken at Stormberg.

In the fighting at Modder river yesterday evening General Cronje maintained his position and captured fifty British soldiers.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Later details regarding the disaster to General Gatacre's column show that but for the magnificent work of the eager British artillery the disaster would have been far more extensive as the incessant Boer shell fire in the midst of the repulsed infantry ultimately led to disorder which only escaped developing into a rout through the batteries of artillery, occupying successive positions, covering the retreat, thus drawing a portion of the Boers' firing fire.

Apparently the British were sent on an impossible task and were treacherously guided. After a trying march, and being under arms sixteen hours, they attacked the wrong part of the Boer position, where the hill was impregnable and the burghers were estimated to number 5,000 men, instead of 2,500 as the spies had reported.

There is little in the story to mitigate the intense humiliation occasioned by the episode, which was almost an exact counterpart of the battle of Nicola's Nek. The war office was besieged with anxious relatives, and the successive editions of the newspapers were eagerly scanned. Men and women were equally persistent in pleading for information, but the authorities either do not possess any or are not prepared to publish it at present.

The affair has caused the most depressing influence everywhere, not excepting the stock exchange, where consols were at the lowest price in many years, and South African securities slumped, not so much on account of the military reverse, which is retrievable, but owing to the profound apprehension as to its political effect. No great surprise would now be felt if General Gatacre's reverse resulted in Cape Colony becoming aflame from end to end.

MODDER RIVER, Cape Colony. Sunday Evening, Dec. 10.—The naval 4.7 gun again took up a position north of the camp this afternoon, while the Howitzer battery was posted southeast on the left of the Boers. Both opened a hot fire with Lyddite shells and shrapnel, to which the Boers sharply replied with a dozen guns, thus unmasking their position, which

was the object of the British manoeuvre. After an hour's firing the Boer guns were silenced, the howitzers searched the trenches and then threw shells after shells upon the hills, the explosion of the Lyddite causing the whole ground over an extensive area to rise in the air in dense, brown clouds.

A Boer long gun was dismantled. It now appears that the Boers intend that the next fight is to take place at Magersfontein. Apparently Spycorps is not defended or the Boers are unwilling to unmask their position there, as the replies of the Boer artillery were all from guns at Magersfontein.

LOURENSO MARQUES, Dec. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from the Boer laager near Ladysmith:

"Several Kafir runners from Ladysmith to Eacourt have been captured. They received from £15 to £40 for the trip. The intercepted messages show that men and horses in Ladysmith are now on half rations, that whiskey is £1 a bottle and that beer is exhausted."

PRETORIA, Dec. 11, via Lourenso Marques.—The Boers captured three British guns in the engagement with General Gatacre's force at Stormberg. The sortie at Kimberley last Saturday was an attempt to take the new position at Kamperdam and to secure the water works. All the British shots fell short.

GEN. GATACRE'S DEFEAT

Produced a Great Sensation in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The news of General Gatacre's reverse made an immense impression in Paris. Although the afternoon papers predict the gravest consequences in the disaffected Dutch portion of Cape Colony, they cannot be accused of unbecomingly exultation over British misfortune.

Most of the journals see in the defeat an undoubted trap, laid by Boers, in conjunction with Dutch traitors. The Journal des Debats epitomizes the general opinion, saying that Sir Alfred Milner has threatened in vain to overwhelm the disloyal Dutch with the thunderbolts of English wrath, and that he even must to-day realize that race sympathy is stronger than loyalty. It sees in the attitude of the Afrikaners the inevitable result of "the factious language of the British press in referring to the war as a struggle between the British and Dutch for supremacy in South Africa."

The Temps says: "The story of the ambush reads like a chapter from Cooper's 'The Spy.' The situation resembles that after the American War of Independence, when the colonists devoted themselves to deception, misleading and ambushing the British generals for love of their country, and with the assent of Washington."

GERMANY

Highly Pleased With President McKinley's Message, and Fills Her People With Sincere Satisfaction.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Count Von Buelow, in supporting the proposed increase in the navy in the Reichstag, said:

"The President of the United States in his message expressed himself concerning the good relations between the United States and ourselves with a warmth that fills us with sincere satisfaction, and so far as Great Britain is concerned, we are willing and ready to live in peace and concord with her on the basis of full reciprocity and reciprocal consideration."

Count Von Buelow also justified the increase in the navy from a political point of view and declared that the German policy had always maintained an even course between neglecting and overdoing trans-oceanic interests.

Alluding to the warlike changes and revolutions of the past few years, he said:

"I cannot yet believe a new partition of the earth is imminent. We wish to interfere with no foreign power, but neither do we wish to let our feet be trodden upon by a foreign power, nor let ourselves be pushed aside either politically or economically; we cannot but be mixed up with the future, the prospects of which have been considerably modified during the last two years, because we have now interests in all parts of the world. The powerful vitality of the German people has involved us in the world's administration and drawn us into the world's policy. In the presence of a greater Britain and a new France, we have claims to a great quest, but in the sense of a peaceful extension of our trade and points of support. We cannot, will not suffer that a people shall pass to the order of the day over the heads of the German people. (Cheers from the Rightists and laughter from the Leftists.) We have always, hitherto, come to an easy and isolated colonial conventions. In this respect, also, we have found friendly obligations in the case of Russia, to which we have fully and wholly responded. Just because the external position is favorable we must use it to insure ourselves for the future. I wish we all wish that our future may be peaceful. Whether it will be so, no one can say."

IMMENSE STEEL PLANT

To Be Erected on Neville Island, Near Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 11.—That the American Steel & Wire Company will build its immense \$6,000,000 plant on Neville Island, a suburb of this city, is now a settled fact. To-day ground was broken for the first of the six 800-ton Bessemer furnaces to be erected. Each of these furnaces will cost \$200,000. The company has purchased a tract of four hundred acres on the island at a cost of \$300,000, on which the intention is to erect a plant of sufficient capacity to centralize all of the company's smaller plants, making of the island a small city in itself. When completed the works will employ over 5,000 men.

Knocked Out in a Minute.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—At a benefit given here to-night to Frank Garrard, the old time light-weight, Eddie Santry, the feather-weight champion of the world, knocked out Jack O'Malley, an aspiring light-weight from Baltimore, in less than a minute of what was to have been a six-round go.

CONSOLIDATION OF WEST VA. CENTRAL

And the Davis Coal and Coke Company, Which Brings Under the Control

OF THE ONE MANAGEMENT

Largest Body of Bituminous Coal Nearest to Tidewater—Improvements Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Important meetings of the stockholders of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railway Company and the Davis Coal and Coke Company were held in this city to-day. By a nearly unanimous vote of both corporations the capital stock of the West Virginia Central was increased to \$10,000,000, and the increased stock was applied to purchasing all the lands and properties, real and personal, of the Davis Coal and Coke Company by the West Virginia Central. This brings under the ownership, control and management of the West Virginia Central nearly 100,000 acres of coal and timber lands, lying east of the Alleghenies, covering, it is stated, the largest body of bituminous coal nearest to tidewater.

The coal department of the consolidated company has about 700 coke ovens, which will soon be increased to 1,000. The capacity of the mines is now about 5,000 tons daily, and about 800 tons of coke. It is proposed, under the consolidation, to increase the output of the mines to 8,000 tons of coal daily and the coke to 1,200 tons daily.

The officers of the consolidated company are: Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, president; Senator Stephen B. Elkins, vice president; F. S. Landstreet, manager of the sales department; C. L. Bretz, general manager of the railroad department. The company has offices at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis. The railroad is about 170 miles in length.

There are a number of small stockholders in the railway who have no interest in the coal company, and while the former has a large bonded indebtedness the latter has no debt at all and pays a much larger dividend. The consolidation will be more to the advantage of these small holders of railway bonds than to anyone else. Owing to the great popularity of the coal company its name will be continued, but its operations will be known as the mining department of the railway, the same as the Elk Garden mines have heretofore. There will be considerable saving in operating expenses by consolidating their interests.

It has been decided to change the office of Mr. C. M. Hendley, secretary of the railroad, to Washington, which will be more convenient to President H. G. Davis and Vice President S. B. Elkins, who both spend their winters in that city. The railway company has so much more liberal charter than the coal company it will greatly facilitate the transaction of their extensive business.

An Investigation Desired.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Representative De Graffenreid, of Texas, to-day introduced a resolution, reciting the conviction of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, United States army, by a military court-martial of having misappropriated \$1,700,000, and his sentence to fine and imprisonment. It is further recited that the proceedings disclosed other parties or firms connected with this transaction, and that they had since received further government contracts. The resolution then requests the secretary of war and attorney general to transmit to the house a full statement of what steps have been taken to secure the punishment of the parties concerned with Carter in connection with the improvement of Savannah harbor and adjacent waters, and what, if any, action has been taken to secure the restitution of the moneys thus obtained by these parties or firms on their contracts. The secretary of war is also asked to furnish a statement of the contracts since May 12, 1898, with the parties referred to.

Roberts Committee Will Go to Utah.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The Roberts investigating committee was not in session to-day, having adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Roberts will be heard further. A member of the committee stated there was little further doubt that a sub-committee would have to visit Utah and take testimony. Roberts' witnesses will be summoned along with the others, and will be given the same allowance for traveling expenses, etc., as the other witnesses receive.

Terms of President and Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—In the senate to-day Mr. Hoar, (Mass.), offered a joint resolution providing for the submission to the state legislatures of a constitutional amendment providing that the term of the President of the United States and the Fifty-sixth Congress shall not expire until the last Wednesday in April, 1901, and that thereafter the terms of the President and Congress shall expire on the last Wednesday in April instead of on the 4th of March.

British Will Furnish Lists.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Upon the application of the South African Republics, through the medium of the Netherlands government, the British government has consented to supply the Boers lists of the Boer prisoners held by the British and with other proper information as to their condition. The British government has intimated that it expects the Boer government will reciprocate when called upon in kind.

Philippine Ports Not Opened.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Secretary Root said to-day that he had sent no directions to General Otis to

open up the ports in the Philippines. The matter was in the discretion of General Otis, however, and the war department earnestly hoped that the day would not be distant when all of the ports could be safely opened.

CATHOLICS IN 1900

Will be Granted Special Privileges by the Pope.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Monsignor Martinelli has just received from Rome a document in which the pope grants to the Catholics of the world an unusual privilege in connection with the celebration of the year 1900. It concludes as follows:

"Therefore, in order that the year 1900, which is about to begin, and which, it is to be devoutly hoped, will usher in a far more happy century, may by the aid of God and His only begotten Son, our Saviour, have an auspicious opening, and may close after an auspicious course, His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., graciously grants that, on the last of December, both of the year which is now ending and of the year about to begin, at midnight, in churches and chapels where the Most Holy Eucharist is kept according to the prudent judgment of the ordinary, the Most August Sacrament may be exposed for adoration; and he grants also the permission to say to the Eucharist, in the presence of the Eucharist, thus exposed, and at that hour, one only mass of the feast of the Circumcision and the octave of Christmas. Moreover, he grants to the faithful the special privilege of receiving Holy Communion at the same time, either during or outside the celebration of the mass."

MASON'S RESOLUTION

Of Sympathy With Boers Referred to Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—An appeal by Mr. Mason, (Ill.), for an expression of sympathy for the Transvaal Republic in its war with Great Britain was the feature of the senate proceedings to-day. It was the first formal address delivered in the senate this session and was listened to with thoughtful attention by both the members and by a large gallery of auditors. The resolution upon which Mr. Mason based his appeal was referred to a sub-committee of the address to the foreign relations committee, Mr. Lodge, (Mass.), considering it too delicate a question in view of the position of this government, to pass upon without serious consideration. No business of importance was transacted by the senate and an early adjournment was taken.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

On the Gold Standard Measure Proposed by the Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The feature of the opening day of the debate on the currency bill in the house was the speech of Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa. It was characterized by all the wit and eloquence for which the Iowan is noted, and held the members without regard to party, for over an hour. Mr. Dolliver declared that the last doubt in the Republican party as to the wisdom of enacting the gold standard into law had been solved by the experience of the business world during the past three years. He scored Mr. Bryan and generally ridiculed the alleged false prophecies of the Democrats in 1896. Mr. De Armond, (Mo.), was the heavy gun on the Democratic side. He warned the Republicans from the west that they could not deceive their constituents in the coming congressional elections by claiming that they had yielded to the wisdom of their colleagues in caucus.

ROPER ROPED IN

On a Charge of Using Mails for Fraudulent Purposes—Had a Scheme Far and Away Better Than Miller's Franklin Syndicate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Omer W. Roper, of Newark, N. J., was arrested to-day by United States Marshal Garside, Post-office Inspector W. B. Snow and several deputies, and committed to jail in default of five thousand dollars bond.

The charge is based upon an allegation that he was using the mails for swindling purposes. The authorities claim that his scheme was far and away better than Miller's Franklin syndicate, in that he took in plenty of money and seldom, or never, paid out any, except for running expenses. They have fifty complaints drawn up against him, and say fifty more are filed, and that they can get thousands of them if need be. The swindle, as they say it was, has been in operation for three years. Roper's business required a large force of clerks, stenographers and typewriters, and he did an enormous mail business.

It is claimed that Roper is the Realty Corporation Company, of New Jersey, the Realty Loan & Trust Fund Company, the Realty Loan and Title Company and the Four Per Cent Mortgage Companies. The authorities say the companies existed only on paper, although regularly incorporated, and that in each Roper was the only person concerned.

Inspector Snow says Roper's scheme was alluring, and that victims are in every state in the nation, and embrace all classes. He says that even churches and lawyers have been taken in by Roper.

According to the inspector, who has personal charge of Roper's affairs, the four concerns were worked in pairs. The method is alleged to have been something on this line:

The Realty Corporation Company sent out alluring circulars all over the country. The stationery was most elaborate, and so gotten up as to deceive even business men. The body of each circular stated that the company was in a position to obtain for any person with property a loan of any amount of money at 4 per cent, or even less.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, rain Tuesday; colder in northwest portion Wednesday; fair; colder, higher southerly shifting to westerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, rain Tuesday; colder in the afternoon. Wednesday, colder, with probably light snow; southeasterly gales, shifting to westerly by Tuesday night.

For Ohio, colder, with rain Tuesday, possibly turning into snow in northern portion; Wednesday fair, except snow flurries near the lakes; colder in eastern portion; southeasterly gales, shifting to westerly by Tuesday night.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 55 2 p. m. 62
9 a. m. 60 7 p. m. 67
12 m. 65 Weather changeable.